3. Manufacture of underwear and aprons . . . . 2,250 including 694 women.
4. Hatters and milliners . . 2,054 „ 1,354 „
5. Shoemakers . . . . 1,976 „ 252 „
6. Printers..... 1,014 „ 177
7. Furriers.....939 125
S. Cigarette-makers . . . 767 „ 193
9. Bakers and confectioners . . 727 „ 165 „
8. Manufacture of spirituous liquors685 „ 129 „
9. Leather workers and saddlers . 661 „ 85 „
10. Instrument makers and opticians 636 „ 57 „
11.....Knitwear 506 90

Between 200 and 500 Jews were further engaged as makers of ties and "belts, as seamstresses, cap-makers, in the wool industry, as plumbers and fitters, in the cotton industry, in photography, as barbers, as locksmiths, and in the manufacture of artificial flowers and feathers. Numbers 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, and 13 in this list are part of the garment industry in its wider sense, and comprise 20,633, *i.e.* 41-8 per cent, of the Jews engaged in industry and handicrafts.

The foreign Jews, who in Prussia formed 18 per cent of all Jews gainfully occupied, were most numerous in the following trades:[1]

Per cent.

12. Furriers . 510 forming 54*3 of all Jews occupied in the trade.
13. Tobacco trade 631 „ 47-1
14. Shoemakers . 862 „ 43-6 „ „ „
15. Instrument makers and opticians . 277„ 38-4
16. Barbers . 98 „ 34-0
17. Seamstresses . 126„ ,31-4

18.	Tailors .	. 3905	„	30-3
19.	Confectioners.	104	„	29-5 „ „ „

These trades are predominantly carried on as handicrafts or home industries, and even of the foreign Jews, after some time, a certain proportion used to leave them for commerce.

[1] See Silbergleit, *op. tit.* vol. i. p. 103.